

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XI

CHARLOTTE, N. C., AUGUST 3, 1916

NUMBER 23

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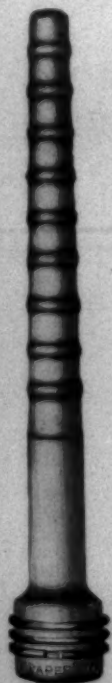
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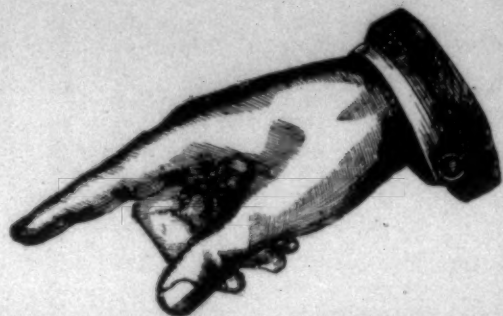
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME XI

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World Markets for Southern Cottons

W. A. Graham Clark Before North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association

As a result of the great conflict in Europe, American cotton mills have succeeded to a rich heritage of foreign trade. With some of our main competitors entirely withdrawn from the field and the competition from others greatly lessened we have today an unexcelled opportunity to secure and increase our hold on foreign markets. This opportunity is of especial interest to Southern manufacturers as the larger portion of our export trade in this line originates in the South.

With an export of some \$112,000,000 in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, the United States now ranks second only to the United Kingdom in the cotton goods markets of the world. This is a position that we have attained only under abnormal conditions but it is a position to which we are normally entitled by reason of the extent and efficiency of our industry. With the exception of the temporary demand from the armies of Europe we should be able to hold the larger portion of the trade we have won, not only hold it but in many of the neutral countries considerably increase it. Our future depends on the use we make of the present.

High tide in the international cotton goods trade of the world was reached in the year of 1913 and before considering the future of our exports it might be well to note the extent and character of the competition that we had to face in that year, and how some of the old established currents of trade have since been changed.

In 1913 the international trade in cotton goods amounted to some twelve hundred million dollars, of which the United Kingdom supplied over a half, Germany over a tenth, France over a sixteenth, and Japan, the United States and Switzerland each something under a twentieth. Smaller competitors were Italy, Austria-Hungary, Holland, Belgium, Russia and Spain. The largest importer of cotton manufactures was India, with China second.

The United Kingdom is the one great competitor that is found in every market. The cotton mills of that country regularly export over 80 per cent of their total production so that their industry depends on export trade for its existence. In the calendar year 1913 they ex-

ported \$619,051,900 of manufactures of cotton, including cloth sales of over seven billion yards. Cloth constituted over three-fourths of the total and yarn about an eighth, the remainder consisting of thread, lace, cotton waste, knit goods, etc. Of their vast export of cloth some two-thirds go to Asia, India alone usually taking about 45 per cent of the total. Next to India their best cloth market is found in China, followed by Turkey, the Dutch East Indies, Egypt, Australia, Argentina, etc. Of their record cloth sales in 1913 some 33 per cent were gray goods, 29 per cent bleached, 18 per cent printed, 16 per cent piece-dyed and 4 per cent yarn-dyed. In the international trade they come nearer to having a monopoly in bleached goods than in any other line, while their competition is least on colored goods. It may be noted that some 85 per cent of the spindles of the United Kingdom are mule, that they have as yet few automatic looms, and that over two-thirds of their looms are engaged in manufacturing goods that carry over 40 per cent of size on the warp. The British industry is concentrated in a small area and is highly specialized, the operations of spinning, weaving, bleaching, printing, dyeing, making-up and packing being as a rule carried on in separate establishments. A large proportion of the mills work exclusively on special export cloths such as dhooties, sarries, T cloths, tanjibs, lungis, sarongs, comboys, khangars, kikyoys, burrahs, slendangs, that are in great demand in certain sections of the world but whose names even are unknown to the manufacturers of this country.

The war has resulted in a great decrease of the British exports of cotton piece goods, from 7,075,558,400 yards in 1913 to 5,735,854,700 yards in 1914 and 4,748,904,600 yards in 1915, calendar years. Their exports of piece goods in 1915 were therefore only about two-thirds of those of 1913 and smaller than for any year since 1893. The loss of the important markets of Germany, Austria, and Turkey caused quite a drop in British exports of piece goods. There has been a still greater drop due to the fact that economic conditions in India, China, and many of their other leading markets, have greatly decreased the demand. The great loss in such mar-

kets has been only partly compensated for by France coming into the market for very large amounts. In the home trade some mills have greatly benefited by large orders from the British Government for khaki, duck, sheeting, etc., but only a small proportion of Lancashire machinery is adapted to being used for the manufacture of such heavy goods and many orders have had to be sent to the United States, Canada and India.

The British cotton industry today is not running at much over 80 per cent of its capacity and, while this is partly due to the total loss of some markets and to reduced purchases from others, it is undeniable that the shortage of labor created by the war has been felt acutely and that it has been found impossible to replace the skilled men who have gone into the service of the government. The mills have made efforts to get the trade unions to relax their customary rules and this has been done to some extent so that operatives are in certain cases permitted to operate more machinery and women are allowed to be employed as creelers in mule spinning rooms. A few of the mills have ordered automatic looms. Wages have been forced up but not in proportion to the increase in cost of living, so that wages will probably be higher yet before the war is over. A very significant fact is that as one means of meeting the labor difficulties spinners are using a better grade of cotton. It is well known that English spinners normally use cotton at least a half a grade lower than do American spinners in making the same counts and that this lower cost of their raw material has much aided them in export trade. The use of better grade cotton in itself will necessitate an increase in the price of British goods and it is doubtful if the operatives will ever consent to go back to the use of lower grade cotton or to accept any reduction in wages. The cost of manufacturing in England after the war will be increased still further under the burden of the heavy taxes that will have to be imposed and the probability is that English costs will rise proportionately much more than American, which will give us a better chance in neutral markets.

Germany, next to the United Kingdom, has been the largest ex-

porter of manufactures of cotton, attaining a record export of \$136,761,200 in the calendar year 1913. It should be noted however, that cloth usually makes up only about a third of their total exports in this line, their export of knit goods being almost as large, and about a third consisting of other specialties like embroidery, braid, cotton waste goods, artificial flowers, etc. In cloth their competition is strongest in colored and printed goods and their best markets have been found in the United States and Europe, then in South America and the Levant. In the cheap colored goods that they ship to South America and the Levant they have used large amounts of Indian cotton. In knit goods Germany has predominated and usually supplied some two-thirds of the international demand; it has also been the leader in the manufacture of the embroidery known as "etched lace," in the braid known as "Barmen lace," in artificial flowers, and in the manufacture of goods from cotton waste. Taken altogether Germany has had little success in competing with England for the cotton cloth markets of the world and its exports of cotton manufactures have been mainly in the line of specialties.

Today Germany controls several additional millions of spindles located in Russia, France, and Belgium, but from all accounts their total output is very much smaller than usual, owing to the increasing scarcity of cotton, and the mills that are being operated are mostly on goods required by the army.

France has ranked third in the export of manufactures of cotton, in 1913 reaching a record of \$75,275,600. Cloth accounted for less than half of the total, there being a large export of lace and a smaller export of ribbons and tape, knit goods, yarn, etc. Their leading cloth exports have been in dyed and then bleached goods and their best markets found in the United States and Europe, Algeria and South America. French cloth shipped to this country has been mostly of high grade and tasteful designs but in addition French manufacturers, especially those of Normandy, have been accustomed to make large amounts of low grade goods from Indian cotton for shipment to the native populations of their colonies.

(Continued on Page 6.)

Industrial Hygiene and Dividends

W. S. Rankin Before North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association

The invitation to discuss with you one of your major problems gave me an opportunity which I thought it unwise to let pass, and for which I now want to express my appreciation.

The subject of industrial hygiene may be approached either from a humanitarian angle or from a business angle or from both angles. There is in existence enough material evidence of your purely humanitarian interest in the mill operatives to encourage me to present the subject to your from that side. I am fully aware and deeply appreciative of the various phases of welfare work, embracing improved churches and schools, well organized Y. M. C. A.'s, sanitary markets, visiting nurses, and public health measures of various kind, now in evidence in North Carolina mill settlements. My decision to deal with the health problem of mill operatives from the business angle, therefore, is not due to any lack of confidence in the higher humanitarian interest of the mill owner in the mill operative, but it due to my belief that health conditions among mill operatives, as influencing the quantity and quality of the mill product, has not received the kind of attention that this problem deserves.

For business considerations, a mill industry may be divided into two factors, an inanimate and an

animate factor. The inanimate factor includes the land, the shelter, and the machinery. This factor is purchased outright by the owner of the factory, and when worn, broken, or depreciated in any way is the loss of the owner of the factory. The animate factor includes the mass of mill operatives. This factor is not bought nor owned by the mill owners, but is rented, piecemeal and collectively, for variable periods of time, from society. When the animate factor is worn, broken, or physically depreciated, it is thrown back on society, and the loss, except in those states with proper sickness and accident insurance laws, falls not on the owner of the factory but upon society.

For many years it has been the practice among mill owners to stop the machinery of the mill at more or less regular intervals, and have expert machinists go over the more complicated parts of the inanimate factor with a view of detecting and treating unnecessary wear or threatened breakage. This certainly is a wise practice, as it protects the owner of the inanimate factor from unnecessary and heavy losses. Within recent years this same practice has begun to be extended, to variable extents, by different industrial organizations to the animate factor of the industry, and why? Have the mill owners con-

scientious scruples about throwing back on the lessee, society, worn, damaged, broken, partially useless material? Yes; but this is not the main reason why the preventive treatment applied to the inanimate factor of an industrial establishment is being rapidly extended to the animate factor. The main reason for the extension of prevention from machine to man is that a relationship between man and the machine, the animate and the inanimate equipment, is being discerned and appreciated. The wise mill owner knows that just as a good operative can not get a satisfactory product out of a poor machine, so a poor operative can not get a satisfactory product out of a good machine. To hit the mark, it is not only necessary to have an accurate gun but also the right kind of a man behind the gun. The product of a factory represents the combined activities of both factors, animate and inanimate. For the best possible product, it is necessary that both factors, animate and inanimate, shall be in a state of high physical efficiency.

Physical Efficiency of Machinery Dependent Upon Physical Efficiency of Men.

The physical efficiency of the operative influences, quantitatively and qualitatively, the physical efficiency of the machine.

It would be good business to know

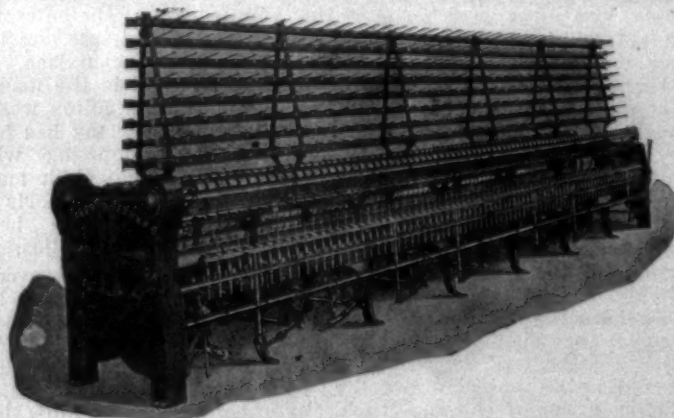
what percentage of the total machinery of the factories of North Carolina, and of your factory in particular, stands idle all the time, a non-dividend producing investment, on account of the physical incapacitation of the operative.

It would be good business to know what quantitative decrease in the total output of the factories of North Carolina, and of your mill in particular, is due to the physical impairment of the man or woman not in bed but at his or her place in the mill.

It would be good business to know what financial loss results to the factories of North Carolina, and to your factory in particular, from imperfections in the quality of goods that might be prevented by intensifying the interest and resourcefulness of the operatives through means leading to increased physical efficiency.

It would be good business to know the cost of the unnecessary wear and tear and breakage of equipment in the factories of North Carolina, and in your factory in particular, as a result of the lessened interest and alertness resulting from physical impairment of the operatives.

It would be good business to know the quantitative and qualitative loss in the products of the mills of North Carolina, and your mill in particular, resulting from the dis-



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contented, shiftless, moving operative whose discontent has a physical basis.

Remedies in Industrial Hygiene.

The following remedies have important, if not essential, places in a well organized department of industrial hygiene:

1. Medical Examination of Employees.

2. Mill Dispensaries for prompt treatment of Minor Accidents and Defects.

3. Sanitation of Mill Villages or Settlements.

4. Health Education.

Medical Examination of Employees.—The purpose of medical examination of employees are three:

(a) The selection of a good, healthy class of operatives and the exclusion of operatives that would bring infection of various kinds into the mill community, or that might develop into discontented, shiftless, indifferent, careless operatives on account of physical defects; (b) to fit, as far as condition will permit, the employees admitted to the mill to the particular work to which their physical condition and training best adapts them; and (c) by conferences with and examinations of admitted physically impaired employees at stated intervals of two, three, four, or six month periods to guide and direct such an employee so that his physical impairment may not grow worse, and thereby interfere with his usefulness both to himself and the mill.

I believe the preliminary physical examination now in force in some of the larger industrial centers of the North and Middle West are found to exclude from two to five per cent of the applicants for work. The objection may be raised to the preliminary physical examination that if applied to Southern mill conditions under the existing heavy demand for labor, it would exclude an amount of labor which could not be spared. I doubt the validity of such objection, but if the objection is reasonable, or should be found to be reasonable, then it would prove about the strongest possible argument for well-organized industrial hygienic departments in our larger cotton mills, for surely it will be admitted that where the physical condition of the employee or operative is most defective, there industrial hygiene is most needed. The objection to the preliminary physical examination on the grounds that physical conditions among applicants for work in Southern cotton mills are so good that such examinations are unnecessary would certainly not hold in the light of the findings of the Life Extension Institute as above cited.

Mill Dispensaries For Prompt Treatment of Minor Accidents and Defects.—A small and inexpensively equipped dispensary, operated in connection with the mill, where operatives suffering with minor ailments such as colds, sore throat, bronchitis, constipation, diarrhea, indigestion, boils, tooth ache, etc., and where operatives can be promptly treated for injuries such as lacerations, cuts, sprains, fractures and dislocations, will be found most serviceable to the mill management. Where these dispensaries are in operation mill opera-

tives, with a little encouragement, are only too glad to patronize them. The prompt and proper treatment of the minor ailments, such as I have mentioned, will frequently prevent a great loss of time on the part of the operatives from the extension of a disease process. A cut or laceration treated within thirty minutes of the time it is received yields promptly, whereas an infected wound yields slowly and may take an operative away from his work for many days. A sprained back get swell quickly when it is promptly treated and slowly when not so treated. There are many other illustrations, but details are unnecessary.

Sanitation of Mill Villages or Settlements.

—The most important sanitary measures for mill villages are anti-mosquito and malarial measures, sanitary methods for disposal of human excrement, vaccination of mill employees against typhoid, the prevention of infant mortality by providing clean milk supplies for babbies, and the use of visiting nurses in detecting and controlling tuberculosis, the contagious diseases, and infant diarrhea. Some of these measures are now in operation in many cotton mills in North Carolina. While the development of sanitary conditions in mill towns is nothing like what it is desired to be, progress in this direction has been greater in the mill villages of North Carolina than in the cities and towns of North Carolina. If any community in North Carolina should ask me how to handle malaria, I would tell them to go to see the Patterson Mills at Roanoke Rapids. If Greensboro wants to know how to improve her disposal of human excrement and decrease her typhoid, I could refer Greensboro to the Cone Cotton Mills, or Concord to Kannapolis; and to many other cotton mill settlements, the villages and towns and cities of North Carolina might be pointed for inspiration and example in cleaner living.

Health Education.—The greatest and most fundamental obstacle in the way of sanitation and hygiene, in the way of efficient living, is ignorance. Ignorance which means a lack of appreciation of what health is and means, and how it is to be attained and retained. The remedy for ignorance is education. The remedy can be given in many forms, liquid and diluted for those of feeble mental digestion, in more solid doses and more concentrated form and more frequent application for those of larger mental assimilation. Health education in mill villages may be carried out by the distribution, in pay envelopes or otherwise, of pamphlets or leaflets dealing with the more common diseases and defects. Health education can be carried out through personal contact with the operatives in the dispensary and during physical examinations. Health education can be carried into the home through visiting nurses. Much can be done by instituting a course of regular lectures, once a week or once a month, illustrated with slides or moving pictures and given by a lecturer who can make his life saving teachings attractive to a mill audience.

In conclusion, I wish to say that I realize that everything I have advocated can not be adopted within the next week or month, or a year or five or ten years, by all cotton mills, but many mills have already started and more will start, and what we see today in the form of a shadow, a mere outline, will within the next five or six or seven or eight years be the regular order. The first thing to be done by your association, it seems to me, is to get a good, strong, live committee to ascertain and report upon two things next year: First, the probable cost of sickness and impaired health to the mill industries, as suggested by certain questions that I have raised, and second, more definite ways and means, including, if possible, a preliminary budget for securing the highest, economically feasible improvement in health conditions among mill operatives. I can not move that such a committee be appointed, but I do strongly urge the appointment of such a committee.

Trade of Hongkong, China.

The volume of trade into and out of Hongkong during 1915 was far below normal in nearly all lines of import and export. Trade was carried on with difficulty and at unusual expense to war conditions. As a result of the appreciation in the value of stocks on hand and increasing prices, however, the retail trade was more or less profitable. On the

other hand, the higher range of prices in nearly all lines of goods of foreign origin restricted imports. The Chinese buyer, as a rule, is loath to purchase on a rising market, and consequently stocks were depleted.

Not only has the war in Europe led to the restriction of credits and tight money generally, but the unsettled conditions in China have discouraged investment and the extension of the usual credit facilities in trade.

The increased freight rates affected the export trade considerably. This was especially the case with the great mass of raw materials that China has been sending of late years to both Europe and America, but in which Germany has had much the greater dealings.

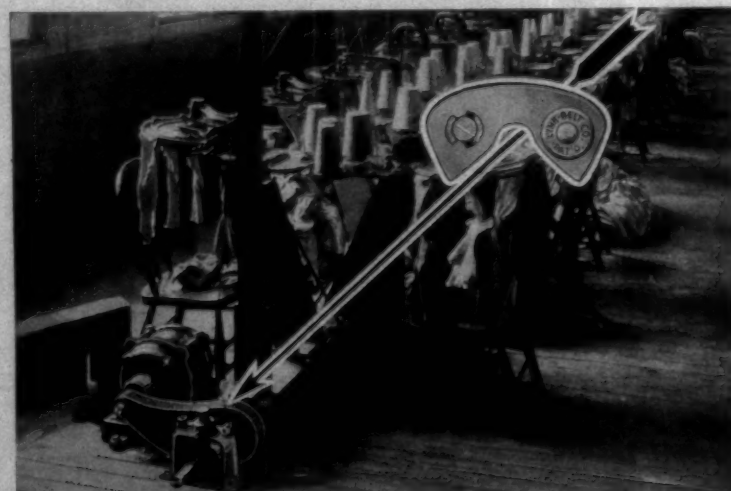
The finances of the Far East have been unusually sound, considering conditions, and Hongkong, as the financial center of this part of the world, has reflected the general situation. The banks having their headquarters here have prospered and have advanced their interests along many lines.

The industries of the port have been unusually prosperous on the whole. The demand for tonnage has not only given the shipyards of Hongkong all they can do in the construction of new vessels, but has led to a demand for repair work that has taxed their capacity. The sugar refineries have had satisfactory business, although the high

(Continued on Page 8).

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World Markets For Southern Cottons.

(Continued from Page 3.)

The larger part of the French cotton mills, especially those making fine goods, were situated in the east and these are now mostly in the hands of the Germans. The coarse yarn and cloth mills of Normandy have been turned to the production of army goods and aided by operatives from Belgium they are running at full capacity. The export of cotton manufactures has of course dropped greatly and in 1915 was only a little over thirty millions, and even this consisted mostly of specialties like lace and haberdashery. The portion of their former yarn and cloth industry remaining to them has been sufficient to supply but a small portion of the war demands and imports of cotton manufactures have increased from something over 16 million dollars in 1913 to over 116 million dollars in 1915. This hundred million dollar increase in demand has been of great assistance to mills in England, Italy, and Spain in affording an outlet for their cloth and yarn during this trying period. The amount bought from the United States in 1915 amounted to only \$3,754,000, owing to the handicap of a tariff discrimination which forces American cotton goods to pay from 25 to 50 per cent higher rates of duty than similar goods from the countries mentioned. Owing to the loss of its best coal districts the mills now operating in France are paying very high for their power. Some of the manufacturers from the invaded districts are erecting new cotton mills in other parts of the country, but as some mills have been destroyed and others dismantled it will probably be some years after the war before the industry can get back to its former basis.

In the export of cotton manufactures from Japan yarn usually accounts for about 60 per cent of the total and cloth for about 30 per cent, there being a smaller export of knit goods and specialties. Their one big market is China and they have taken advantage of the war to strengthen their hold there on the yarn market in competition with India and on the gray sheeting and drill market in competition with the United States. Their exports have increased in these lines and in addition they have profited by the stoppage of German imports and the falling off in imports of Manchester goods to strengthen their control of their home market by making more of the medium yarn goods that they have hitherto had to import. They have been able to ship knit goods to England itself, owing to the war demand, and they have been trying to secure a larger foothold in India, Australia, and the Philippines. Many of the mills in Japan have placed orders for machinery in England and their output is steadily increasing.

Embroidery usually accounts for some three-fourths of the total export of cotton goods from Switzerland, there being a smaller export of cloth, yarn, etc. During the war they have had difficulty in getting the cloth and net used as foundations for the embroidery work and

they have been hampered also by the mobilization of the Swiss forces so that the industry as a whole has been in a rather depressed condition.

The Italian industry has suffered from the depression in their best market, Argentina, and from the total loss of their second best market, Turkey, but has been helped by war orders from the Italian and French governments and it is now getting in much better condition and seeking new markets. They are strong competitors in certain lines, especially in colored and napped goods. British India exports mainly yarn to China, this accounting for some seven-eighths of their total export of cotton manufactures, and the industry has suffered from the depression and the increasing competition from Japan in that market. Their small export of cloth goes mainly to East Africa and various sections of southern Asia. The mills were hard hit by the decreased purchasing power at home but are now beginning to get on a better basis.

Russia has lost about a fifth of its cotton mills, those located in Poland, but the remaining mills have switched to making heavy goods required by the army and the industry as a whole is using more cotton than ever before and is on a great boom with wages increasing enormously.

In Austria the condition is much the same as in Germany and there is a great scarcity of cotton. It is understood that the Austrian mills are making some efforts to strengthen their hold on the markets of Turkey and the Balkans but otherwise their export trade is at a standstill.

The mills in Belgium are under German control and are not in a position to export. A few have been destroyed and most of the others are idle, a few still being operated on very short time.

In Holland the mills have been aided by orders from the government but their export trade has greatly decreased.

The Spanish industry has profited by large orders from France and has been able to make larger sales to some of its other markets so that it is in fairly good condition.

To sum up we find that as a result of the war the exports of cotton goods from the United Kingdom have greatly decreased, Germany and Austria and Belgium are doing no export trade, while France and Holland and Russia are tied up with war orders at home. In all of these countries wages and costs of manufacture have risen and even where they can ship goods the mill prices, and especially the landed prices, are on a much higher level. Though Japan and Italy and Spain are benefitting by the situation it is on the United States that foreign buyers have to rely for many lines and our cotton mills have the greatest opportunity in their history to increase their export trade.

Now what of the future when the war drums cease to throb and the battleflags are furled, when our industrial competitors exchange their uniforms for overalls and the driving belts are once again thrown to the tight pulleys?

For one thing the end of the war

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The use of gum in the Sizing has at last received recognition—IT PREVENTS SHEDDING.

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An experience of thirty years in the manufacture of gums and dextrines enabled us to produce gum 943. Formula furnished on application.

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of Loom and
Number of
Cam
Protects Your Cams and Makes
Your Looms Run Smoother

Clinton Cam Co.
CLINTON, S. C.

will find our cotton industry running full time and at the highest state of efficiency, it will find the cotton industry of Europe in a disorganized condition. Only a small percentage of their mills have been destroyed but many have been adapted to other uses than those for which they were designed, many have been shut down and their machinery has rusted, others have been pushed to the limit on war orders and their machinery worn out. Their working force, taken as a whole, has been disorganized and many of their best workers killed or crippled, thousands of others have lost the habit of steady work and will doubtless go abroad or drift into other industries. It takes time to make trained workers and time to build up a smooth running organization so that even after the war ends it will take the mills a couple of years at least to get back to their former state of efficiency. Taxes in Europe after this war will necessarily be enormous, wages have already increased considerably and with the higher cost of living the operatives will hardly be content to go back to the former scale, the prices of coal and many supplies will probably be higher than before the war. Altogether it seems certain that European manufacturing costs will be considerably higher after the war than they were before and that in neutral markets goods from Europe and the United States will be nearer in price level than ever before. Even with the keen competition before the war American mills were increasing their export trade and I believe will be in a better position still to withstand European competition after the war.

Now let us consider the status of American trade in exports of manufactures of cotton. In 1890 our exports amounted to \$9,999,277, in 1900 to 24,003,087, in 1910 to \$33,398,672, in 1913 to \$53,743,977, in 1914 to \$51,467,233, in 1915 to \$71,685,259, and in 1916, for which complete figures are not yet available, it was about \$112,000,000. These are for fiscal years ending June 30th.

During the 25 normal years—from 1890 to 1914 inclusive—the exports of cotton manufactures from the United States totalled 708,442,011, of which 34.65 per cent were taken by Asia, 31.84 per cent by North America, 11.70 per cent by South America, 10.82 per cent by Europe, 8.63 per cent by Oceania, and 2.36 per cent by Africa. From 1896 to 1910 inclusive, a period of fifteen years, China was our leading customer for cotton manufactures but Canada then took first place and held it for four years until the war demands of 1915 and 1916 made the United Kingdom the leading buyer. Our record export in normal times was the \$53,743,977 exported in 1913, for which the best markets were found in Canada, Philippine Islands, China, United Kingdom, Central America, Cuba, in the order named. Over half of the total consisted of cloth, the only other items of importance being wearing apparel and cotton waste. Of the cloth exports about half consisted of gray goods, followed by colored, printed,

bleached, and piece-dyed in the order named.

As a result of the war we have made large sales to the warring nations but that is only a temporary demand and it is of more importance to note that we have sold greatly increased amounts to many neutral countries and have secured a foothold on many lines that we have not hitherto seriously attempted to sell abroad. As yet we have however, only scratched the surface and millions of dollars worth of orders have been turned down because the goods were of a kind not made by our mills, this refers especially to heavy sized goods and to goods made with colored head ends. It is hardly probable that we shall be able to make these, much less special export goods such as are required in large quantities by Asia and Africa, until we have mills especially built for export trade. There are however, great opportunities now for the export of many lines of goods required abroad in exactly or very nearly the same staves, widths, weights, etc., as now made by Southern mills.

Without attempting to enumerate the different lines required by the various markets I will say that in particular there is a great market abroad, especially in South American, Central America, the West Indies, and the Philippines, for cotton trousering materials. This line embraces varieties of checks, plaids, cassemères, cheviots, imitation worsteds, and other similar colored goods that are largely made in this section. Even before the war we were gaining a good foothold in this trade and as Germany has been the main competitor the opportunity now is a large one. It is true that the Germans and Italians have largely used the steeper Indian cotton in the manufacture of such goods but even at that we have been able to secure a part of the trade and our chances will be better after the war than before.

In duck there is today an enormous demand, not only from the warring nations but from neutral countries, and as we competed strongly in this article in normal times we will probably do an increased business in the future. In flannelets, denims, gingham, white and striped dobby shirtings, and many other lines there will be an extension of the export trade of this section.

One of the best opportunities lies in the sale of prints, I mention this because there is an increasing amount of print cloth made in the South and I think the mills in extending should consider the advisability of making more prints in the 31-32 inch width rather than in either 24 or 36 inch widths. The bulk of the international trade in cotton prints is in prints of 28 to 32 inches, especially in the 31-32 inch width, and the demand for narrow prints is much smaller. We sell mostly narrow prints and have been shipping over a million dollars worth a year to the Philippines, with considerable amounts to other countries like Canada, Cuba, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Dominican

(Continued on Page 9.)

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS TEXTILE SERVICE

FOR the convenience of our customers, we maintain in connection with our Charlotte office, a completely equipped shop, for the proper reclothing of Card Flats and Card Lickerins. Skilled experts are in charge and we invite you to avail yourselves of this service. A stock of card clothing constantly on hand enables us to supply all requirements promptly.

We are especially anxious that all our cards either Newton or Lowell pattern give satisfactory service and upon request will send expert to inspect cards and make such recommendations as may be necessary to put them in the very best possible shape.

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SOUTHERN OFFICE

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DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Question For Spinners.

Editor:

For the last few months I have had some trouble with the rollers. I would appreciate it if some good spinner would tell me how to prevent the thread from lapping on the steel rollers. S. R.

Broken Crank Shafts.

Editor:

Please allow me to ask the following question on your discussion page. I have had a good deal of trouble from crank shaft boxes on looms breaking. Will some weaver tell me what causes this and how to prevent it?

Second Hand.

Setting Rolls.

Editor:

I have recently had to adjust my rolls to shorter staple cotton and the results are not as satisfactory as I would like. I would like to know whether it would be advisable to close up the back rollers also. Anxious.

What is Proper Humidity?

Editor:

I would be glad if some one would tell me on this page, what is the best humidity for the carding, spinning and weaving rooms. I have seen a good deal written about it at various times, but as I have lately been having some trouble along this line, would like to hear from a few good men about the humidity.

Georgia.

British Dye Industry in Peril From Germany.

Under the caption, "Perils of the British Dye Industry," Prof. H. E. Armstrong, in the London "Times Trade" supplement, sounds a warning to his countrymen against the dangers threatening them through the work that is being done by the Germans in organizing their chemical industry so as to obtain indus-

trial domination after the war, and points out that the only way in which they can hope to cope with such an organization will be to oppose to it a complete organization of their own, so assured of Government support that it will be able to withstand German efforts to prevent the British from acquiring an independent position. Dr. Armstrong refers to the need for a physiological department in connection with a central research laboratory.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Trade in Hongkong.

(Continued from Page 5.)

price of sugar has restricted the volume of business. The Chinese preserve and canning factories have done fairly well. There has been depression in lines of trade depending upon tourists for support. The large native-owned cigarette factory and the hosiery mills have developed in a satisfactory way, the cigarette factory in particular being very active.

The outstanding feature of the trade of Hongkong during 1915 was the increase in both imports from and exports to the United States. In a general way the war in Europe forced this increase, although at the

same time there were notable obstacles to trade in all lines which influenced trade most unfavorably. The total exports from Hongkong to the United States increased from a value of \$4,474,933 in 1914 to \$5,590,442 in 1915 and compare favorably with a total value of \$5,203,980 in 1913. The value of the exports to the Philippines increased from \$3,524,261 in 1913 and \$3,226,908 in 1914 to \$4,784,292 in 1915. The value of the exports to Hawaii decreased from \$369,896 in 1913 to \$337,722 in 1914 and again to a value of \$306,043 in 1915.

The piece goods trade in South China during the year was largely one of clearing up old stocks. The large stocks of goods on hand at the opening of the year, due partly to the accumulation of unsold stocks for several years and partly to throwing the German firms of the port into liquidation, hung over the market and for a time it looked as though it would be impossible to clear them without serious loss. In spite of depressed trade conditions generally, which are always first reflected in the piece-goods and cotton-yarn trades, however, the stocks of cloth in the hands of the retailers were gradually depleted

while prices at home advanced in such a way as to indicate to Chinese buyers that present stocks could not be replaced at current rates. Old stocks were gradually taken off at prices below those obtaining in home markets but at rates that permitted of a satisfactory disposition of goods on hand.

One of the most notable features of the year in the piece-goods trade was the determination of Hongkong middlemen to place the piece-goods business on what amounts substantially to a cash basis. The piece-goods trade of this part of the Far East for years has been subject to abuses in the way of credits and long terms and loose methods of credit.

The cotton-yarn trade, on the whole, was much more satisfactory than had been anticipated. The increasing hold of Japanese years on the market at the expense of Indian yarn and, to some extent, of British yarn was the chief feature of the year. Japanese yarn also to some extent cut into the trade in knitting yarns, which has been largely American for several years.

The course of prices during the year showed great variations. The lowest point reached was in March, when the best 20s sold at \$90 to \$105 local currency (\$37.80 to \$44.10 gold) per bale and the best 10s from \$80 to \$90 local currency (\$33 to \$37.80 gold) per bale. Prices rose steadily until September, when there was a flurry on the Bombay exchange and 10s sold at \$112 local currency (\$47.04 gold) and 20s at \$143 (\$60 gold) per bale. Hongkong dealers bought sparingly at the high prices and had small stocks on hand when reaction set in.

The arrivals of cotton yarn in 1915 were 159,000 bales, against 175,000 bales for 1914; the sales amounted to 105,000 bales, against 109,000 bales; and the deliveries totaled 177,000 bales, against 155,000 bales.

The year closed with stocks on hand of about 61,000 bales. During the last three months of the year Indian 20s were completely driven from the South China market by Japanese yarns of that count.—Commerce Report.

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World Market For Southern Cottons (Continued from Page 7.)

Republic, and Honduras, but, in many of the best markets, such as Argentina for instance, we have not been able to get a foothold because our widths were not right. We can make print cloths, with the assistance of automatic looms, as cheaply as can the English and on ordinary designs our printing prices are fully as low. If we make the prints in the widths, lengths, etc., as required and will put them up in assortments to suit the customer there is no doubt in my mind but that we shall be able to offer the English the strongest kind of competition.

For a long time our mills depended for their export trade mainly on the shipment of heavy gray sheetings and drills to China. Since the Japanese have invaded that market with goods of similar type, but made of cheaper Indian and Chinese cottons, and heavily sized, our sales have been steadily growing less and we cannot hope for much revival of this trade. In our China trade I think that we have much better chances of competition in gray and white shirtings, in jeans, saftens, and poplins, in which the Japanese have as yet little to offer and where our competition will be mainly with the English.

In the Philippines our exports of cotton goods have steadily increased and we now have the bulk of the trade in most lines, including about seven-eighths of the trade in cloth. In wearing apparel, however, we rank after Japan, the Japanese being especially strong, in cheap knit goods; while of the yarn requirements of a half to a million dollars a year we are supplying nothing, and have let Japan supply all the coarse yarns and England the fine. It is doubtful if we can compete with Japan in the class of knit goods that they ship to the Philippines, but it is surprising to find that American yarn mill have made no attempts to gain a portion of the trade in medium counts.

In Canada our trade in cotton goods has been steadily increasing, reaching 10 1-2 million dollars in 1913, but the United Kingdom, aided by a preferential tariff rate, has always led. Since the war we have ousted the British from first place and the last fiscal year statement of the Canadian government shows some 17 millions from the United States as against only 11 millions from the United Kingdom. A good part of our export of cotton goods to Canada has consisted of wearing apparel but we have found a ready market for many other lines especially printed and dyed cloths. Besides the British competition there has to be considered the output from the increasing home industry but as yet Canadian mills have not been able to keep pace with the increasing amount and variety of goods required and the total import of manufactures of cotton have increased from year to year. Canada is becoming wealthier as a result of the war and in spite of the tariff there should be an increasing market for many of our goods, especially as the Canadian tastes are

more similar to the American than to the British and we are in a position to give very quick deliveries.

Cuba is another especially attractive field for the export of American cottons and our share of the market has been increasing for several years. The British however, have always led until this last year when we took the first place.

In studying the trend of our export of cotton goods in the past in the light of the present it seems inevitable that this country is destined to occupy the first place in the markets of most of the countries of the Western Hemisphere, as well as offer strong competition in many other sections. Our best fields for permanent trade seem to be in the Philippines, where we have tariff preference; in Canada, where the tariff preference to England is more than offset by proximity and similarity of tastes; and in nearby countries like Cuba, the West Indies, Central America and Colombia, with good prospects on the West Coast and in Australia and China.

We cannot compete in price with England and France in the manufacture of fine yarn goods and fancy specialties or with Japan in the manufacture of inferior grades of heavy cloths. Our best chance of competition abroad is in goods on which labor does not amount to much over a third of the total manufacturing cost and especially in goods that we can turn out in bulk with the use of automatic looms. There is no market in which we cannot sell some cottons, even in England itself we were selling several million dollars worth before this war. In the future this country is certainly destined to rank among the leaders, and with proper efforts we should be able to maintain our present position of being second only to the United Kingdom in the cotton goods export trade of the world.

Cotton Crop Condition Report.

Washington, August 1.—Condition of the growing cotton crop on July 25 indicates a total production of 12,016,000 equivalent 500-pound bales, the department of agriculture today announced in its August cotton report. That compares with 14,266,000 bales forecast last month by the bureau of crop estimates, basing its calculations on the condition of the crop on June 25, and with 11,191,820 bales, last year's final production, 16,134,930 in 1914, 14,156,486 bales in 1913 and 12,703,421 bales in 1912. The final output, however, will be larger or smaller than above forecasted according as conditions hereafter are better or worse than average conditions.

Condition of the crop on July 25 as compiled from reports of agents and correspondents in the cotton belt was placed at 72.3 per cent of a normal, compared with 81.1 on June 24, 74.4 on July 25 last year, 76.4 in 1914 and 78.5, the ten-year average on July 25.

Boll weevil were reported damaging the plants were small or backward. The crop in Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas and Louisiana.

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MONAGHAN MILLS
Monaghan Plant

Greenville, S. C., July 8, 1916.

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NO THREAD EVER CUTS THROUGH YOUR HARNESS-EYE, which consequently means BETTER CLOTH AND BETTER PRODUCTION.

Yours very truly,

J. N. BADGER, Supt.

Because it means to the mills "BETTER PRODUCTION AND BETTER CLOTH", a larger variety of fabrics in cotton, silk, wool, jute and linen are woven with our FLAT STEEL HEDDLES than with any other type of loom-harness made.

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"NO THREAD EVER CUTS THROUGH THE HARNESS EYE"

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Offices: Room 912 Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

Published Every Thursday By

Clark Publishing Company

DAVID CLARK, Managing Editor

D. H. HILL, Jr., Associate Editor

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ADVERTISING.

Advertising rates furnished upon application.

Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to the Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

Entered as second class matter March 2nd, 1911, at the post office at Charlotte, N. C., under the Act of March 3d, 1879.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1916.

Have Mailed Directories.

After an unusual delay we received last week the July 1st, 1916, edition of Clark's Directory of Southern Textile Mills and have mailed copies to all subscribers who were promised them.

Those subscribers who selected the Directory as their premium prior to July 1st and specified the July 1st Directory were sent the new edition without the extra charge of 50 cents which is now in effect. This, of course, does not apply to subscribers who received the Jan. 1st edition or selected one of the other premiums.

On account of the enlarged size of Clark's Directory due to adding the knitting mills and bleacheries the price has been advanced to \$1.50 and it is only given as a premium with one year's subscription by the payment of 50 cents extra.

The new edition of the Directory contains all of the new mills and enlargements and is well worth having. As we issue this directory twice a year we are able to keep it accurate and up-to-date.

In case any subscriber who was promised a directory and has not received it, we will be glad if he will notify us promptly.

Government by Pressure.

Woodrow Wilson, in Lecture on Constitutional Law, in 1911, made the following statement with reference to the Beveridge Child Labor Bill, which in principle is essentially the same as the pending Keating measure.

"Its power (the Federal Government) is to regulate commerce between the States, and the attempts now made during every session of Congress to carry the implications of that power beyond the utmost boundaries of reasonable and honest inference show that the only limits likely to be observed by politicians are those set by the good sense and conservative temper of the country."

"The proposed Federal legislation with regard to the regulation of child labor affords a striking example. If the power to regulate commerce between the States can be stretched to include the regulation of labor in mills and factories, it can be made to embrace every particular of the industrial organization and action of the country. The only limitations Congress would observe should the Supreme Court assent to such obviously absurd extravagancies of interpretation would be the limitations of opinion and of circumstance."

In spite of the view expressed in the above remarks, President Wilson went to the Senate and told them that he wanted the Keating Bill to be enacted.

Mr. Wilson has long been regarded as an authority on constitutional law, yet we find him using the whip on Senators to force them to pass a bill which he admits is unconstitutional.

We have long been tending towards and seem to have arrived at "Government by Pressure." The Senator or Congressman who votes his own conviction or does his own thinking is in the minority today.

It is a question of pressure and the side that can put on the most pressure get the votes.

A ten year campaign of misrepresentation by the National Child Labor Committee has created a false sentiment that has caused an overwhelming pressure in favor of the Keating Bill.

The labor unions seeing in its eight hour provision an entering wedge for future laws have put their solid influence. Lastly President Wilson playing politics in the hope of capturing the western vote of the Progressive Party put on his pressure, backed by the power of his patronage, and the Keating Bill goes through.

It will come up in the Senate one day this week and so thoroughly has President Wilson whipped the Senators in line that there will not be twelve votes against it.

Such is Government by Pressure.

Defense of the Mill Operatives.

The following article by David Clark, editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin, appeared in the Charlotte (N. C.) Observer last Sunday. Editor Charlotte Observer:

"Your Camp Glenn correspondent in your issue of July 25 had something to say about the mill operatives who had joined the National Guard and I believe that he was unintentionally unfair to them.

"The mill operatives have in a majority of cases come of mountain stock and are therefore a lean and hardy race of pure-blooded people, whose members seldom show signs of fat.

"The fact that a boy is lean and raw-boned is no sign that he has been overworked or underfed. Lord Kitchener, the late idol of the British Army, was lean even unto gauntness.

"When the First Regiment was examined at Camp Glenn I secured complete statistics, with the name and occupation, of every man rejected and am therefore able to prove that the mill operative who joined, stood examinations that compare favorably with those of inferior race of men."

men from other vocations.

"The record shows that Company G of Shelby had 70 men and that 22 of that number were rejected. There were 10 mill operatives and eight of them were accepted, or 80 per cent.

"Of the 22 farmers that enlisted six were rejected and of the six students three were rejected.

"A statement recently sent out from Camp Glenn showed that approximately 70 per cent of the men who enlisted passed the physical examination.

"Figures for the First Regiment classified by vocations show the per cent who passed.

"Mechanics, 74.8 per cent.
"Clerks, 74.7 per cent.
"Painters, 74.7 per cent.
"Farmers, 72.7 per cent.
"Carpenters, 69.8 per cent.
"Students, 66.6 per cent.
"Cotton Mill Operatives, 66.0 per cent.
"Laborers, 42.7 per cent.

"A comparison of mill operatives by companies was as follows:

Company.	En. Rej.	En. Rej.
A. Hickory	27 9	93 25
B. Gastonia	64 12	46 15
C. W.-Salem	6 1	55 47
D. Charlotte	31 10	93 22
E. Statesville.....	20 14	78 17
F. Asheville .....	.. ..	57 9
G. Shelby	10 2	60 20
H. Waynesville..	4 0	77 21
I. Mt. Airy	3 0	85 30
K. Asheville.....	13 0	69 20
L. Concord	46 29	49 17
M. High Pt.....	5 1	87 17

Total 229 28 849 260
34 Pe. 30.6 Pe.

"I am now securing statistics relative to the cotton mill operatives of the South who have joined the National Guard or the regular Army since June 1, 1916, and also the number of same that passed the examinations.

"Data received up to this date is as follows:

	En.	Rej.
North Carolina	442	85
South Carolina	430	74
Georgia	229	22
Alabama	149	16
Mississippi	18	0
Texas	28	1
Virginia	6	1

Total 1,302 199
15.3 Pe.

"This record shows that 84.7 per cent of the Southern mill operatives who enlisted have passed the physical examination given by United States Army medical officers and I do not believe that their record has been equaled or excelled by men in other vocations or in other sections of the United States.

"There is nothing in these statistics to indicate that cotton mill work injures the health or is making an

PERSONAL NEWS

J. W. Lisk, of Cooleemee, N. C., has accepted a position at the Cannon Mill, Kannapolis, N. C.

David Lindsay, of the German-American Mills, Draper, N. C., was a Charlotte visitor this week.

J. M. Williams has accepted the position of superintendent of the Winnsboro Cotton Mills, Winnsboro,

M. S. Chapman is now fixing looms at the Hamilton Carhartt Mill, Rock Hill, S. C.

W. T. Morton of Pineville, N. C., is now night superintendent of the Gem Yarn Mill, Cornelius, N. C.

W. W. Helms has been promoted to overseer of carding and spinning at the Anchor Duck Mills, Rome, Ga.

L. E. Dial has accepted the position of second hand in spinning at the German-American Mills, Draper, N. C.

M. C. Sluder has been promoted from night overseer to day overseer of spinning at Courtenay Mfg. Co., Newry, S. C.

T. W. Haddle, Sr., has been promoted from section hand to night overseer of spinning at Courtenay Mfg. Co., Newry, S. C.

W. T. Bell of New York is president of the Raybell Mfg. Co., Selma, Ala., which has taken over the Valley Creek Mill of that place.

J. O. Osborn, of the Barker Mills, Mobile, Ala., is now overseer of spinning, spooling and winding at the Elk Cotton Mill, Dalton, Ga.

T. N. Reeves of the Richland Mill, Columbia, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 4, Charlotte, N. C.

J. A. Quick has resigned as overseer of carding at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 4, Charlotte, N. C., and accepted a similar position at the Marlboro Mill No. 1, McColl, S. C.

B. A. Robertson, of Bladenboro, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 4, Charlotte, N. C.

W. W. Hammond has resigned as overseer of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 carding at the Pelzer Mfg. Co., Pelzer, S. C., to become overseer of carding at the Mills Mill, Greenville, S. C.

G. F. Ware has resigned as night overseer of spinning at the Henry River Mfg. Co., Henry River, N. C., and now has a position with the Cleghorn Mills, Rutherfordton, N. C.

Jack White, who has been erecting for the Saco-Lowell Shops, has accepted the position of superintendent of the Marlboro Mills Nos. 1 and 2, McColl, S. C.

O. G. Pittman has resigned as overseer of carding at the Eno Mills, Hillsboro, N. C., and is now erecting for the H. and B. American Machine Co.

E. L. Sard has resigned as section hand at the Aldora Mills, Barnesville, Ga., to become night spinner at the Putnam Mill and Power Co., Eatonton, Ga.

L. W. Sinclair has resigned as night overseer of spinning at the Fidelity Mills, Charlotte, N. C., and accepted a similar position at the Wadesboro (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

M. G. Caveness has resigned his position at the Dan River Mills, Danville, Va., to become night overseer of spinning at Prendergast, Tenn.

C. L. Garner has been transferred from day overseer of carding to night overseer of carding and spinning at the Shaw Mills, Weldon, N. C.

T. A. Hightower, who has been superintendent of the Beaver Dam plant of the Hampton Mills, Edgefield, S. C., has been promoted to superintendent and manager of the plant, which under the new management will be known as the Addison Mills.



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gives better lubricating service at a lower cost on all kinds of mill machinery than anything else. Try it. Sample and cup will be sent.

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LOOKING BACKWARD

FIVE YEARS AGO

Items of interest which appeared in The Southern Textile Bulletin this date five years ago.

D. V. Brannon accepted position of superintendent with the Ottaray Mills, Union, S. C.

R. L. Martin was promoted to overseer of weaving in the Rpanoke Mills, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

T. W. Harvey accepted position as superintendent of the Glenola Mills, Eufaula, Ala.

D. T. Bagwell accepted position of superintendent with the Capital City Mills, Columbia, S. C.

J. W. Burnett resigned as superintendent of the Gaffney (S. C.) Mfg. Co., to become superintendent of the Chesnee (S. C.) Mills.

A. H. Cottingham resigned as superintendent of the Ottary Mills, Union, S. C., to accept a similar position with the Apache Mills, Arlington, S. C.

W. R. Tattersall resigned as superintendent of the Franklin Mills, Greer, S. C., to accept a similar position with the Gaffney (S. C.) Mfg. Company.

W. A. Black resigned as superintendent of the Capital City Mills, Columbia, S. C., to become superintendent of the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

T. P. Moose resigned as overseer of carding and spinning at the Brown Mills, Concord, N. C., to accept position of overseer of spinning at the Cannon Mills, Kannapolis, N. C.

S. W. Mims of Columbia, S. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Granby Mill, of that place.

J. F. Ferguson has been promoted from second hand on the day run to night overseer of spinning at the Cabarrus Mill, Kannapolis, N. C.

W. B. Craig, of Selma, Ala., is vice-president of the Raybell Mfg. Co., which has acquired the Valley Creek Mills of that place.

G. Henry Jones will be superintendent of the Raybell Mfg. Co., which takes over the Valley Creek Mills, Selma, Ala.

R. G. Mills has been promoted to overseer of weaving and the rope department of the Anchor Duck Mills, Rome, Ga.

T. H. Elmore of Montgomery, Ala., is secretary and treasurer of the Raybell Mfg. Co., Selma, Ala., which has acquired the Valley Creek Mills of that place.

D. Caldwell, Jr., was elected assistant secretary of the Raybell Mfg. Co., which will take over and operate the Valley Creek Mills, Selma, Ala.

T. W. Haddle, Jr., has resigned his position as overseer of spinning at the Courtenay Mfg. Co., Newry, S. C., and accepted his former position as overseer of spinning at Martel Mfg. Co., Egan, Ga.

W. W. Becknell has resigned as general overseer of carding, spinning and weaving at the Anchor Duck Mill No. 2, Rome, Ga., and accepted the position of overseer of Nos. 1 and 3 carding at the Pelzer (S. C.) Mfg. Co.



Cramer System of Air Conditioning

WITH OR WITHOUT

Automatic Regulation of Humidity and Temperature

Moderate in Cost

Cheap to Operate

Yields Big Returns

STUART W. CRAMER

CHARLOTTE,

NORTH CAROLINA

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Lumberton, N. C.—The Jennings Mill are putting in 4 new Whitin combers.

Roanoke Rapids, N. C.—The Roanoke Mills Company awarded contract this week to J. W. Smoot, city, for the erection of a three-story brick mill building. The new building will be of most modern mill construction, will have a floor space of over thirty-seven thousand square feet and will cost about \$30,000.

Concord, N. C.—All of the cotton mills here and at Kannapolis, which last week were forced to shut down on account of low current, are now running at full time. The mills at Kannapolis, too, are now running their full force of employees. Only one mill here was forced to cease all operations, but all but one had to stop part of their machinery.

Red Springs, N. C.—A movement looking toward the establishment of a cotton mill at this place, is under way here, according to local reports. The following men are said to be interested in the plan to organize the company: Dr. J. L. McMillan, V. W. Townsend, Peas-hall H. Grantham, J. H. McKay, and J. H. Turney. It will be recalled that it was planned to build a mill here some time ago, but the project was dropped for the time being. It is now understood that the mill is almost certain to be erected.

Wilmington, N. C.—Realizing the broad field here J. A. McNorton, a well known member of the Wilmington bar, is planning to have erected here in the near future a hosiery mill. Already a number of people have signified their willingness to take stock in the new enterprise and it is thought that in all probability this mill will be another addition to Wilmington's numerous business houses. It is not the idea of the local capitalists to have a very large mill here at first but to broaden as the business grows.

Elkin, N. C.—It has been locally reported that the Chatham Manufacturing Co., the largest woolen blanket mill in the South, would move its plant, which was badly damaged in the recent storm, to Winston-Salem, N. C., but the report has been denied by Hugh Chatham, president of the company. He stated that the company would move the finishing and shipping department to the Winston-Salem branch of the company in order that the manufactured product on hand might be taken care of.

To safeguard the mill, it will be moved to a higher location. It will be recalled that the entire first floor of the mill was flooded during the storm, and also received a covering of black mud to the depth of about three feet. Their loss was about \$150,000.

Greenville, S. C.—M. C. Branch, president, and W. E. Beattie, treasurer, of the Parker Cotton Mills Company, have issued to the stockholders of the company a review of the recent litigation in the State and Federal courts resulting from the sale of the Hampton Cotton Mills Company. It says:

"Needless to say the situation presented by this litigation was one of grave concern. Had the suits operated to prevent a transfer of the property on the contract date of sale the result would have involved your company in serious liability because debts amounting to over \$5,000,000 were due July 1 and we had no other means of paying them. Therefore, every effort was exhausted to bring these cases to an early hearing and to defeat the purpose of the suits.

"Had the complainants succeeded in their extraordinary tactics the sale which you, the stockholders, had authorized by an overwhelming

vote, would have been held up and this company involved in such difficulties as would probably have forced upon it receivership and ruin.

"As the sale has been consummated and the money collected, we will prepare at an early date a statement showing the application of the proceeds of the sale, and the financial status of the Victor-Monaghan Mills. Competent auditors are now at work on the books."

The statement says that the amount received from the sale of the Hampton Mills added to what will be obtained from accounts receivable will aggregate more than \$3,400,000.

Albemarle, N. C.—Preparations are under way for the erection of a large office building by the Efrd Manufacturing Company at a cost of \$15,000. The dimensions are 44x50. The structure will be of brick, located on a knoll between the South-

ern Railway and the present old office. The work will be done by Contractor Holbrooks. Landscape-architect Collyer, of Charlotte, will look after beautifying the ground about the office. Among the features of the work is to be the construction of a concrete roadway around the office.

Selma, Ala.—The Raybell Manufacturing Co., with a capital stock of \$60,000, all paid in, has been incorporated in Dallas county, and will begin the operation of the Valley Creek Cotton Mills, which have been closed several months. W. T. Bell, of Greenwich, Conn., and New York city, heads the new company, with W. B. Craig, of Selma, as vice president, and F. H. Elmore, of Montgomery, secretary-treasurer.

Mr. Bell says at least 175 operatives will be employed in a short time, turning out sheetings of all kinds. Every preparation has been made to get houses for the operatives, many of whom are coming from the Carolinas.

The new company will spend several thousand dollars repairing the plant, according to official announcement.

G. Henry Jones, of South Carolina, will be in charge of the mill proper, while David Cardwell, Jr., of South Carolina, will have charge of the office work.

Statesville, N. C.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Turner Mills Company held here it was decided to put the company's East Monbo mill into operation as soon as possible. Such of the machinery damaged by the flood as will justify the cost will be repaired, and that damaged beyond repair will be replaced with new machinery. When the mill is ready for operation it is the purpose to keep it going continuously, both day and night, as the company at the time of the flood had orders sufficient to keep it running for six months.

It will be recalled that the Monbo Mill of the Turner Company, on the Catawba side of the river, was entirely destroyed by the flood, while the East Monbo Mill on the Iredell side was only partially submerged and the machinery on the first floor was wrecked. No action was taken with regard to the rebuilding of the Monbo Mill, though the matter was discussed and action will probably be taken with regard to the west end of the dam within a short time. The present plan is to put in new wheels on the west end and generate power which will be transmitted to the mill on the Iredell side to operate additional machinery for which space is now available. The East Monbo Mill now has 10,560 spindles and there is space for from 5,000 to 6,000 more. If the present plans should materialize, it will probably mean the erection of another mill on this side of the river, to be operated by the

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REMOVOIL the Best Spot Remover**

MASURY-YOUNG COMPANY, Boston, Mass.

Established 1857

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**Oils for Dyeing, Bleaching and Finishing
TERPOL HYDRATES
FOR WARP SIZING**

Softeners

Tallow Substitutes

Southern Representative
MAX EINSTEIN
Box 927 Charlotte, N. C.

The New Brunswick Chemical Co.
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

Just a Hint—Read It!

Rawhide loom pickers are more durable and run better on the spindle when soaked in oil, but they should be thoroughly seasoned before soaking. Sperm oil is the best for this purpose, the next best being a mixture of sperm and neats foot oils. The longer the pickers are soaked and the longer they dry after being soaked, the better. We carry a large stock of standard pickers which are thoroughly seasoned and ready to put in oil when received.

Our trade mark is on every picker.



GARLAND MFG. CO., Saco, Maine

Thursday, August 3, 1916.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN.

13

power developed on the Catawba side.

President W. D. Turner, of the mill company, announced that the company's damage and loss would probably reach \$175,000.

S. Chattanooga, Tenn.—Ground has been broken for the new plant of the Nick-a-Jack Hosiery Mills, plans for the building of which were recently made, as reported. The contract has been awarded with the time limit for the main building's completion Sept. 10. A building permit has been issued, the undertaking being estimated as involving \$10,000. The main building will be of brick construction, 70x120 feet, two stories. The dyehouse adjoining the main building will be 40x70 feet on the ground and one story high. It was understood that a large force of men will be employed and efforts made to complete the buildings in the next six weeks. The Nick-a-Jack Hosiery Mills' expansion in business caused the directors to seek a larger plant than that occupied on Market street near East Fourth.

Graniteville, S. C.—Another hearing on the petition of various creditors that the court order and early sale of the Graniteville Manufacturing Co. properties, which are in the hands of receivers, has been held before Judge Henry A. M. Smith in Charleston.

Judge Smith decided that he will announce definitely on Sept. 15 whether or not he will order the sale of the properties. In the meantime, decrees for the sale of the mills will be prepared by attorneys for the creditors and presented to Judge Smith on Sept. 15 for his signature.

Judge Smith stated that if he determines to order the sale of the property, a date some time in next December will be set.

There were conflicting statements as to the interpretation of the court's decisions. It was stated by some that the court had stated definitely that he would have the mills sold. Others understood that the court did not commit himself on the sale of the property, but left that feature open, and that on Sept. 15 he may or may not order the sale.

It was stated that if Judge Smith now has his mind made up to sell the Graniteville Mills, he has left the proposition sufficiently unsettled as to permit him with consistency to act favorably upon a reorganization plan, should one favorable to all concerned be agreed upon between now and the middle of September. No definite statement as to whether or not an effort will be made to reorganize the mills could be obtained; the question being problematical.



Solves the Moisture Problem

If you have not the correct humidity in your plant for the material you handle—it will lose its moisture.

And you will lose the weight you paid for.

The Turbo-Humidifier puts back the moisture—giving the finished material its natural weight and saving your profits.

The Turbo delivers pure "pulverized water" into the atmosphere of your different departments. It insures in all seasons the right degree of humidity for any condition or material.

It will cost you only a red stamp to get proof of these fact claims. Ask for the proof.

When you buy raw Cotton, Wool, and other fibres you also buy enough water to depreciate your profits—if you do not put the water back into your finished product.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.

Fitchburg, Mass.

Southern Office Commercial Building, Charlotte, N. C.

J. S. COTHRAN, Manager.

Southern Mills Make New Marks.

New Orleans, Aug. 1.—Consumption of cotton by southern mills reached a new high record during the season ending with yesterday, according to the annual statement by H. G. Hester, secretary of the New Orleans cotton exchange, which was made public today. According to these statistics, the mills of the south consumed during the twelve months ending with July 31, 4,046,555 bales, approximately equalling the consumption in England, during an ordinary year and England always has been regarded as the most important cotton manufacturing section of the world.

Compared to last year, consumption in the South increased 883,167 bales, the greatest increase on record. The previous record increase for any one year was 324,773 bales made during the season of 1911-1912.

The statement by Secretary Hester explained that of the total consumption, 501,445 bales were linters, of which 305,000 bales were used for war material, or presumably for the manufacture of explosives. The great increase in the demand upon the south for war clothing is one of the reasons given for the large consumption figures.

The total commercial crop for the past year was stated by Secretary Hester as amounting to 12,938,256 bales.

Woonsocket Machine & Press Co. Inaugurate Profit Sharing Plan.

The special feature of a clam-bake given by the Woonsocket Machine and Press Company of Woonsocket, R. I. to its executive staff, foremen and assistant foremen, at the Slatersville reservoir at Woonsocket, was an announcement by John Montgomery, works manager, that President George F. Willett of the company is to put into effect a profit-sharing plan, in which the various officials present at the bake will share.

While the complete details of the plan have not been formulated, it is proposed to credit each year a proportion of the company's profits to the foremen, assistant foremen and members of the executive staff, these profits to be held in trust until sufficient to buy preferred stock in the company for the officials included in the plan.

The announcement was received with hearty cheers by the three-score department heads and office workers present and many tributes were paid to President Willett and the generous spirit which prompted the action by which those who direct the operations at the local mill will receive additional and voluntary recognition for their efforts in behalf of the company.

PURO

Here is a practical Fountain, which combines the Faucet and Bubble Features—taken care of the overflow waste, and insures

SAFETY AND SERVICE

This is an age of sanitary plumbing and the Sanitary Drinking Fountain is one of its important subdivisions.

SAFETY PURO SERVICE FIRST ALWAYS

Is made of heavy brass with extra heavy nickel plate. Bubbler easily controlled by separate "squeeze" handle. No spurts—no choking—inside regulation prevents "shower-bath." Faucet is controlled by another squeeze handle. Faucet gives full water pressure. Has thread for hose if wanted.

Write us the number of your employees and water pressure and we'll present an interesting proposition to you promptly.

Puro Sanitary
Drinking Fountain Company

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Actual Size 7" High

Don't Pay Good Money for Impractical, Unmechanical and Often Worthless Fountains.

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Cotton Goods Report

Cotton Goods.

New York.—The steady business that was seen in the staple cotton goods all during July continued last week, and some of the best known lines showed an upward tendency. Wide sheetings have already been marked up and other upward revisions are due this week. The fact that the mills are so well sold up and the strong position of raw cotton enabled mills and agents to advance their prices. Under the existing conditions in the cotton and cotton yarn markets, mills and selling agents are not willing to sell the mills very far ahead at present prices.

Little new business is being put through on prints for the domestic markets and brown sheetings are generally quiet but steady. Fairly good sales are being made of bleached goods and they are holding very steady. Dress gingham have sold well for spring, and staple gingham are quiet at present. The duck markets continue very firm, there some of the bids on the recent government quotations were less than prices quoted on duck for commercial uses. There is considerable irregularity in the fine and fancy goods end of the market. Novelty and yarn dyed materials are being ordered fairly well for next season, while orders for many lines that are considered almost staple, are not as large as those of last year.

There were many buyers in the market during last week looking after their future needs. Retailers are much concerned over getting quicker deliveries of the goods they have already ordered, while out-of-town jobbers are in the market for further supplies of fall goods. In spite of rather adverse weather conditions, retail distribution has been large and stocks have been reduced to where many of them will have to be filled in. Jobbers are reported as doing a very good business and some of the larger ones state that they have been fortunate in getting goods shipped out on contracts which called for July delivery. Deliveries are still hampered in many ways and are frequently behind and those houses which have spot goods on hand are doing better than those who can only promise delivery.

Many of the underwear mills are reporting that they are unable to supply the demand for the current fall trade. As a whole, the market appears unequal to the new demands which are coming in from all points of the country. Staple lines for fall goods are reported very scarce.

Mills which make well known lines of 4-4 bleached cotton goods are operating very conservatively in regard to forward contracts, as some of the orders which they now have on hand fail to show a safe margin of profit. These orders were taken when quotations were

below present levels, and since these contracts were booked, prices on cotton, yarns and bleaching have increased to some extent. The manufacturers cannot see how production costs are going any lower and expect of purchasing you are disappointed as forward contracts at today's prices.

In the Fall River print cloth market last week, conditions showed some improvement, although the volume of business was still under production. While buyers appeared very much interested in contracts to run through the remaining months of this year, most of the business last week was for spot and prompt deliveries. The best sales were made in wide goods, of 26 and 28 1-2 inch widths, contracts calling for delivery to begin at once and run through August. Narrow goods were rather dull, though there were some sales of the 27-inch width bag style. Trading was dull in twills and sateens.

Prices on cotton goods were quoted in New York as follows:

Print cloths, 28-inch,	
64x64s	4 1-4 —
28-inch, 64x60s	4 —
Gray goods, 39-inch,	
68x72s	6 1-2 —
38 1-2-inch, 64x64s. 6	—
4-yard, 80x80s	7 1-2 7 3-4
Brown drills, std.	8 3-4 —
Sheetings, So., std.	8 1-4 —
3-yard, 48x48s	7 3-4 8
4-yard, 56x60s	6 3-4 —
4-yard, 48x40s	6 1-2 —
4-yard, 44x44s	6 —
5-yard, 48x48s	5 1-2 —
Denims, 9-ounce	At value —
Denims, 2-20s	18 —
Selkirk, 8-oz., duck.	14 1-2 —
Oliver, extra, 8-oz.	14 1-2 —
Oliver, extra, 8-oz.	14 —
Hartford, 11-oz 40-in.	
duck	17 1-2 —
Woodberry, sail d'k.	17 1/2% —
Mt. Vernon, wide d'k.	14 1/2% —
Alexander, zo. duck.	11c b'sis —
Buckeye, oz. duck.	11c b'sis —
Ticking, 8-ounce.	15 1-2 —
Standard prints.	7 —
Standard gingham.	8 —
Dress gingham.	9 1-2 10 1-2
Kid finished cambrics	6 1-2 7

Hester's Weekly Statement.

Comparisons are to actual dates not to close of corresponding weeks.

In thousands bales.

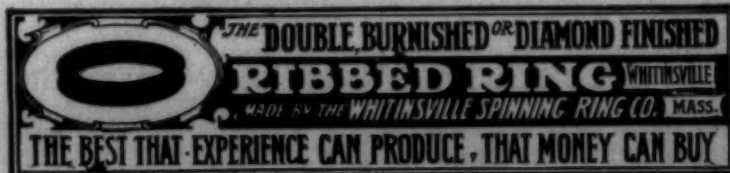
Total visible this week.	3,236
Total visible last week.	3,418
Total visible same dates last year	4,686
Of this the total American this week	2,127
Of this the total American last week	2,245
Of this the total American last year	5,267
All other kinds this week.	1,108
All other kinds last week.	1,172
All other kinds last year.	1,449
Visible in U. S. this week.	866
Visible this date last year.	1,196
Visible in other countries this week	2,370
Visible this date last year.	3,490

Our Spinning Rings SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE

START EASIEST, RUN SMOOTHEST, WEAR LONGEST

Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.



GEORGE C. VOLZ & CO., Inc.

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THE SEYDEL MFG. COMPANY

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How to Figure Out and Arrange

Pattern Work

For Weaving Colored Fabrics

By J. G. KING

PRICE \$1.00

CLARK PUB. CO.

Charlotte, N. C.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—In the yarn market here last week, while there were a good many sales in spots, the market as a whole was slow. The receipts of yarn from the South were small, owing to the damage that many of the mills suffered in the recent flood and crippled transportation, also caused by the flood. There was a general call for deliveries and some number of yarns are decidedly scarce. It is expected that the shortage will be felt more this week than last, and that quotations will move a little higher during this week. While a good many factors in the market had predicted a break in yarn prices in September or October, such a break seems improbable now. The flood and its effect on the mills, transportation and cotton crop, will undoubtedly hold prices up. The demand will, according to all indications, continue strong and with the loss in production, there is nothing to indicate that prices will go lower this year.

In the carded yarn division of the market, business was spotty during the week. There was inquiries for yarn from underwear and hosiery mills, deliveries to start in January and run until May, but not many of the spinners care to take orders so far ahead, owing to the uncertainty they feel in regard to the cotton crop. For this reason they refused a good many contracts at prices well above the market. The top price reported in this market last week was 25 cents, basis of 10s, for quick delivery. One dealer reported a sale of 10,000 pounds on the basis of 24 1-4 cents and a number of smaller sales on the basis of 24 3-4 cents for 10s.

During the week there were a good many inquiries for combed yarns for deliveries to start any time from November to January of next year. These inquiries were for both single and ply yarns and sales of from 10,000 to 100,000 pounds were made for future delivery. Many of the dealers do not care to sell yarns for delivery in 1947, but others are advising their customers to buy as far ahead as next May. The demand for combed lisle and mercerized yarn was good during the week, and there were a large number of sales of small lots for spot and prompt delivery. Hosiery and underwear makers are negotiating for their needs for next season, and many of them are preparing to buy for long future deliveries, as most handlers of combed yarns admit that they see little chance for combed yarns to go lower for a long time yet.

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

4s to 8s	21	—22
10s to 12s	23	—23 1-2
14s	24	1-2
16s	25	—
20s	27	1-2—28
24s	30	1-2
26s	31	—31 1-2
30s	33	—

Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s	20	1-2—21 1-2
10s	23	—
12s	23	1-2
14s	24	1-2
16s	25	—
20s	25	—25 1-2
22s	24	1-2—25 1-2
26s	28	—29
30s	29	—30

Southern Single Chain Warps.

10s to 12s	23	—
14s	23	1-2
16s	25	1-2
20s	27	—
22s	27	1-2
24s	27	—28
26s	29	—
30s	30	—30 1-2
40s	41	—

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps, Etc

8s to 10s	24	—
12s to 14s	25	—
2-ply 16s	26	1-2
2-ply 20s	28	1-2
2-ply 24s	31	—
2-ply 26s	—	—31 1-2
2-ply 30s	33	1-2—34
2-ply 40s	46	—
2-ply 50s	57	—
2-ply 60s	—	—66

Southern Frame Cones.

8s	23	1-2
10s	24	—
12s	24	1-2
14s	25	—
16s	25	1-2
18s	20	—26 1-2
20s	27	—
22s	27	1-2
24s	—	—28
26s	—	—28 1-2
22s colors	—	—20
30s	30	—31
40s	40	—42

Eastern Carded Cops.

10s	25	1-2
11s	26	—
12s	26	1-2
14s	27	—
16s	27	1-2
18s	28	—
20s	29	—
22s	30	—
26s	30	—31
28s	32	—33
30s	33	—35
40s	34	—36

Two Ply Combed Peeler Skeins.

20s	38	—40
24s	42	—43
30s	48	—50
40s	57	—60
50s	67	—70
60s	77	—80
70s	88	—90
80s	1.08	—1.05

The Hull Investment & Securities Company

Trust Building, Charlotte, N. C.

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A. M. Law & Co.

Spartanburg, S. C.

BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

Southern Cotton Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville C. Mills, S. C.	100	...
Aiken Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	...
Am. Spin. Co., S. C.	...	...
Anderson Cot. Mills, S. C.	12	...
Aragon Mills, S. C.	60	...
Arcade Mills, S. C.	95	...
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	105	...
Augusta Factory, Ga.	...	...
Avondale Mills, Ala.	110	...
Belton Cot. Mills, S. C.	90	...
Belton Cot. Mills, S. C.	90	...
Brandon Mills, S. C.	40	...
Brogan Mills, S. C.	...	...
Cabarrus Cot. Mills, N. C.	...	...
Calhoun Mills, S. C.	60	...
Cannon Mfg. Co., N. C.	...	...
Capital Cot. Mills, S. C.	...	...
Chiquola Mills, S. C.	110	...
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	97	...
Clifton Mfg. Co., pfd.	...	...
Clifton Cot. Mills, S. C.	...	...
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	...	...
Courenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	80	...
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	70	...
Cox Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	...
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	...	...
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	60	...
Drayton Mills, S. C.	30	...
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.	...	...
Easley Cot. Mills, S. C.	180	...
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	...
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd.	...	...
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	...	...
Exposition Cot. Mills, Ga.	...	...
Fairfield Cot. Mills, S. C.	...	...
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	63	...
Gainesville C. M., Ga. com.	55	...
Glennwood Mills, S. C.	90	...
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co.	100	...
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., pfd.	...	...
Gluck Mills, S. C.	...	...
Granby Cot. Mills, S. C.	...	...
Granby Cot. Mills, pfd.	...	...
Graniteville Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	...
Greenwood C. Mills, S. C.	50	...
Grendel Mills, S. C.	95	...
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	110	...
Hartsville Cot. Mills, S. C.	175	...
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	...	...
Highland Park Mfg. Co.	...	...
Inman Mills, S. C.	100	...
Inman Mills, S. C., pfd.	100	...
Jackson Mills, S. C.	95	...
Judson Mills, S. C.	50	...
King, John P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	...	...
Langley Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	...
Lancaster Cot. Mills, S. C.	130	...
Lancaster Cot. Mills, pfd.	...	...
Laurens Cot. Mills, S. C.	100	...
Limestone Cot. Mill, S. C.	110	...
Lockhart Mills, S. C.	35	...
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	70	...
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	...
Mollohon Mfg. Co.	75	...
Monarch Cot. Mills, S. C.	115	...
Monaghan Mills, S. C.	...	...
Newberry Cot. Mills, S. C.	110	...
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	140	...
Norris Cot. Mills, S. C.	95	...
Olympia Mill, S. C. 1st pfd.	...	...
Orangeburg Mfg. Co. pfd.	...	...
Orr Cotton Mills, S. C.	80	...
Ottarway Mills, S. C.	...	...
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	105
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	100	...
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	95	...
Pickens Cot. Mills, S. C.	95	100
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	130	...
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co., S. C.	103	...
Parker Mills Co., S. C.	11 1/2	15
Saxon Mills, S. C.	103	106
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	...	30
Spartan Mills, S. C.	110	...
Toxaway Mills, S. C.	...	...
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	250	...
Union-Buffalo 1st pfd.	40	50
Union-Buffalo, 2nd pfd.	5	...
Victor Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	...
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	90	100
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	55
Warren Mfg. Co., pfd.	...	...
Whitney Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	125
Williamston Mills, S. C.	90	...
Woodruff Cot. M., S. C.	103	...

New School of Research at Huddersfield, Eng.

Additional facilities for the training of industrial chemists are provided in a new department for specialized study and research in coal-tar color chemistry, established by the governors of the Huddersfield Technical College, with the approval of the Huddersfield town council. The department has been placed under the direction of an expert, who has been carrying out a series of important investigations on colors and plant pigments.

The Textile Mercury states that 70 work will begin in September and the department will provide advanced teaching in matters relating to the production of dyestuffs, colors, and allied substances. Facilities will be offered for research of all kinds relating to the chemistry of coloring matters, and the department will be conducted in close connection with the existing departments of chemistry and dyeing.

In addition to day classes for students able to devote the whole of their time to such work, special attention will be given to the training in part-time day and evening classes of youths and men already engaged in the industry.

The directors of British Dyes (Ltd.) are supporting the plan, and the Mercury states that they are prepared to contribute substantially toward the project. At Leeds University there is already a department of color chemistry and dyeing, the endowment of which was provided by the Clothworkers' Company.—Commerce Reports.

Personal Items

John L. Davidson has resigned as superintendent of the Eureka Mills, Chester, S. C., to become manager of the three mills at Tarboro, N. C.

R. A. Hughes has resigned his position at the Durham Hosiery Mills, Carrboro, N. C., and accepted one with the Dan River Mills, Danville, Va.

National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

The fall meeting of The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers will be held on September 14, 15 and 16, at The Griswold, New London, Connecticut.

Details will be announced later.

W. A. Erwin Gives \$500 to Relief Fund.

W. A. Erwin of Durham, N. C., president of the Durham Cotton Manufacturing Co., and treasurer of the Erwin Cotton Mills, has sent \$500 to the relief committee at Morganton, N. C., which has charge of the distribution of supplies and other forms of relief work among those who suffered from the recent flood.

Freight Rates on Coal Reduced.

A reduction in the freight rate on coal from both the Pocahontas and Clinchfield fields, to practically all points in North and South Carolina has been ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The reduction will be from 10 to 20 cents per ton. This lowering of the freight rate was largely due to the efforts of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of North Carolina and the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association. These two organizations have been working for the reduction for some time and it was after they presented the matter to the attention of the Interstate Commerce Commission that the reduction was ordered. The new rates go into effect August 21st.

Lexington Man Leaps From the Court Room.

Ernest E. Fortune, of the Erlanger Mill village, Lexington, N. C., jumped 25 feet from the court room in the second story of the Davidson county court house, as he was being arraigned for wife-beating. Late in the day he was in a doubtful condition, but will probably recover. He suffered no broken bones, but some of the doctors who have examined him feared that he had suffered injury to the spine and would be paralyzed. When Fortune's wife remarked in his presence as recorder's court was opening that she was going to tell the truth, he made the desperate leap, landing on his feet but falling over on the grass and lying there with his eyes shut.

Lumberton Cotton Mills, Lumberton, N. C.

Chas. H. Boyd.....General Supt
I. S. McManus.....Superintendent
Mike Herring.....Carder
D. R. Bullock.....Spinner
J. A. Green.....Dyer
F. C. Faulk.....Master Mechanic
Chas. Sanderson.....Night Carder
B. F. McClure.....Night Spinner

Profile Cotton Mills, Jacksonville, Ala.

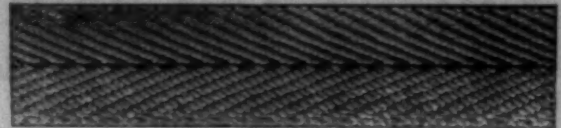
W. P. Hazelwood..Supt. & Asst. Mgr.
G. P. Few.....Carder Mill No. 1
W. L. Weeks.....Spinner Mill No. 1
Jno. Russell.....Carder No. 2
C. F. McCall.....Spinner No. 2
G. F. Martin.....Twisting No. 2
H. A. Holbrooks..Finish'g Nos. 1 & 2
Roy Taylor.....Master Mechanic

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Spindle Tape

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Due to conditions making it imperative that we shortly vacate the buildings occupied by our mill, we are offering for sale: The entire equipment of our sixteen thousand spindle (16,000) cotton yarn mill.

It can be purchased as:

One unit of 16,000 spindles or

Two units of 8,000 spindles each, separately.

The mill is now in full operation, on high grade medium count yarn, in good condition, furnishing about 30,000 lbs. 16's-36's weekly to some of the most particular users in the N. E. States; ready for immediate delivery in cars on our own siding.

The price will be less than \$4.00 per spindle cash, including shafting, belting, motors, supplies, etc., depending on whether it is purchased as one or two units. Act at once if interested. Wire for inspection.

ATLAS YARN COMPANY,
Southbridge, Mass.

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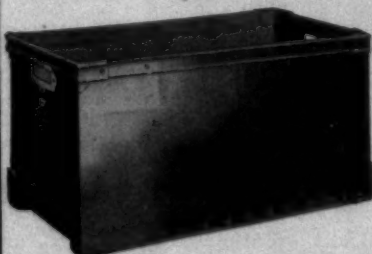
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comes in the form of a gum or paste and is especially valuable where drop wires are used to reduce shedding. It also attracts moisture, thereby strengthening the yarn. Should use Raw Tallow, Soluble Tallow or Soluble Oil with it. Write for formula.

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PROPER LOCATIONS FOR MILLS.

United States Census figures show that since 1880 the consumption of cotton in mills of the cotton growing States has increased 1,502 per cent, as compared with an increase of only 93 per cent in all other states. In the twelve months ended August 31, 1914 Southern mills consumed 162,097 more bales of cotton than the mills of all other States. Three-fourths, or 9,000,000, of the total cotton spindles in the cotton growing States are tributary to Southern Railway tracks. Of the 200 knitting mills in the South over 125 are located along the Southern Railway. Nearly all the Southern woolen and silk mills are also on Southern Railway tracks.

There is a reason for this, and it is not difficult to understand.

The Southern Railway Lines enter and serve most completely those portions of the South where the textile industry is the greatest success, because there are found all the conditions which makes for successful manufacture—the proper transportation facilities, the ease with which the raw material and the needed fuel may be secured, the supply of good labor, the pure water, the low cost of power, and favorable local conditions.

Not only for textile plants but for all other industries the best advantages will be found in this territory.

If you have a plant to locate, let us take up with you the question of the proper location. Your plans will be held confidential. Our knowledge of conditions at various points and our experience in locating other mills and the time of our agents in making special investigations are at your service if desired.



M. V. RICHARDS, Industrial and Agricultural
Commissioner, Southern Railway,
Room 129, Washington, D. C.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the Southern Textile Bulletin afford the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the Southern Textile Bulletin and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable free is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Wanted.

Speeder and Intermediate Hands.
The Lincoln Cotton Mill Co.,
Evansville, Ind.

Operatives Wanted.

Want a full set of mill help for the Tarboro Cotton Factory. This mill is being equipped with up-to-date machinery and will need all kinds of labor, picking and card room help, spinners, spoolers, warpers, weavers and slasher room help, watchman, etc. Mill will be operated under new management and steady work guaranteed. Apply to A. M. Vandergrift, superintendent, Tarboro, N. C.

Operatives Wanted.

Owing to increase in our plant we can use several good families of spinners, doffers and frame hands, also one good frame fixer and card grinder combined. Good wages and run sixty hours a week. Good healthy location. Address Selma Mfg. Co., Selma, Ala.

Help Wanted.

We can furnish regular work to several families of help, with Spinners, Doffers, Card Room Help, Weavers and Spoolers. Good healthy place. For further information apply to Enoree Mills, Enoree, S. C.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room on all kinds of white goods, fancy drills, sheeting, etc. Can furnish best of references from former employees. Address No. 1488.

Position Wanted.

Want position as overseer of carding, or overseer of carding and spinning, anywhere, any size mill. I want a place where a good carder is needed. Am a first-class carder and spinner and need a position. Can give satisfaction. Am 40 years old and married. Can move at once. Address R. L. S., Box 260, Lanett, Ala.

WANT position as master mechanic at not less than \$5.00 per day. Experience on steam and electric but would prefer steam plant. Am now master mechanic of three medium size mills. Address No. 1491.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Am a practical man 40 years old. Married. Strictly sober. Experienced from picker to cloth room on white and colored goods. Can furnish good references as to ability and character. Address 1493.

WANT position as overseer carding or superintendent. Have 20 years experience in the mill. 9 years as second hand and overseer carding. Age 38. Married. Sober. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 1494.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had 20 years practical experience as carder and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1495.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and have run some of the best mills in South. Have always made money for my mill. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1496.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had 7 years experience as overseer and can give best of references, strictly temperate, habits regular. Address No. 1497.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of spinning or overseer of weaving. Would accept position as second hand in large room. Have had long practical experience and can give references for either position. Address No. 1498.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning in large and am now employed but prefer to change. Best of references. Address No. 1499.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and am now employed and can give present employers as references. Address No. 1500.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Am now employed but desire to change. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1501.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and am considered especially efficient on carding. Can furnish the highest references from last employers. Address No. 1502.

WANT position as carder or as carder and spinner. Have had long experience and held last job 5 years. Best of references. Address No. 1503.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had long experience and have been on present job for 2 years. Have family of 2 doffers and 1 spinner. Address No. 1504.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am thoroughly practical. Can clothe my cards, fill brushes and handle all kinds of speeders. Claim to be a hustler. Address No. 1505.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in South Carolina. Now employed but wish larger job. Am a Draper man, but understand plain and drill goods. Have increased production on last job 20 per cent and seconds to less than 1 per cent. Address 1506.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Am experienced on both coarse and fine yarn and especially on combers. Best of references. Address No. 1507.

WANT position as night overseer of carding and spinning on either coarse or fine colored work. Married. Age 35. Can furnish references from present employers. Address No. 1508.

WANT position as overseer in large card room or as carder and spinner in medium size mill. 30 years experience in carding and spinning. 12 years as overseer. Can give good references as to character and ability. Address No. 1509.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or plain weave mill. Want mill that will appreciate services of a competent man that is sober, industrious and reliable with ambition to do something. Am now employed and have held my present position for 8 years. Can come on short notice. Present employers as references as to character and ability. Address No. 1510.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or as carder and spinner. Have had long experience in both departments and can give satisfaction. Address No. 1511.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed but for good reason desire to change. Am prepared to handle either cloth or yarn mill and am experienced on both gray and colored goods. Address No. 1512.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am strictly sober. References on application. Address No. 1513.

WANT position as superintendent. Prefer a fine yarn mill on combed or carded work. Experienced on sea island, Egyptian and Peeler cotton. Good references. Address No. 1514.

WANT position as superintendent of 10,000 to 20,000 spindle mill. Age 40. Have 30 years experience on wide variety of white and colored goods. Strictly sober. Good references. Address No. 1515.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have had long experience and am now employed but desire larger mill. Best of references. Address No. 1516.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had a number of years experience in carding. Married. Strictly sober and know how to get quality and production. Am experienced on both colored and white work. Address No. 1517.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed but desire to make a change. Competent to handle any size or kind of mill. Address No. 1518.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on duck. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1519.

WANT position as master mechanic or foreman machinist. Have had long experience in mill work and can handle either electric or steam plant. Good references. Address No. 1520.

WANT position as overseer carding or carding and spinning. Have had long experience and am now employed. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1521.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large weave room. Have had long experience and have handled some of the most successful mills in the South. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1522.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, prefer N. C. or S. C. Am at present assistant superintendent of a good mill, but have the ambition to go up a step. Best of references. Address No. 1523.

WANT position as superintendent of either weaving or yarn mills or overseer of weaving or spinning in large mill. Can give good references. Address No. 1524.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. Now employed as night superintendent but wish to change to day run. Fine references. Address No. 1526.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Married. Age 33. Strictly sober. 10 years experience in carding and combing. Can change on short notice. Address No. 1527.

WANT to purchase on terms, \$500 to \$1,000 stock in small or medium size mill, that can give me work as superintendent, carder or carder and spinner at not less than \$3.00 per day. Am a good carder and expert card grinder. Married. Temperate. Age 36. Best of references. Address No. 15282.

WANT position as overseer of spinning on white or colored work. Am a young man of good training and experience. Can furnish best of references from all former employers. Address No. 1529.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience as well as good education. Can furnish best of references from former employers. Address No. 1530.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced sheetings, drills, enameled duck, tire duck and she duck. Also on both Stafford and Draper looms. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1531.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had long experience in such work and am an expert machinist. Can furnish best of references. Address 1532.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Am now employed but for good reasons desire to change. Can furnish best of references from former employers. Address No. 1533.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have had long experience both as superintendent or yarn and weaving mills. Am a good manager of help. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1534.

WANT position as engineer and master mechanic. Age 45. Have had 20 years with steam, water and electric drives. Good references. Address No. 1535.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had 14 years experience. Am now employed but prefer to change. Address No. 1536.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or as carder. Long experience on all classes of yarn from 4s to 180s. Also experienced on automobile tire fabrics. Address No. 1537.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been superintendent for large mills and am now employed. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1538.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size mill or carder and spinner or overseer of spinning in large mill. Am now employed. Best of references. Address No. 1539.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding at not less than \$5.00 per day. Am now employed and have had long experience. Fine references. Address No. 1540.

WANT position as overseer of weaving with or without cloth room. Am strictly temperate and married. Have experience on sheeting, duck and drills, osnaburgs, denims, prints, chambrays, fancy and colored goods. Fine references. Address No. 1541.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Am good manager of help and can obtain good production at low cost. Age 34. Married. Good references. Address No. 1545.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have been promoted from loom fixer through to overseer. Am giving satisfaction but prefer larger mill. Best of references. Address No. 1547.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had 24 years experience in card room and also special experience overhauling. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1548.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or salesman for compound or mill supply house. Am now employed but prefer to change. Address No. 1549.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Have had special experience on combing and fine yarns and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1550.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed, but wish to change to a healthy location. Experienced on plain and fancy goods, both white and colored. Am a practical weaver and designer. Address No. 1551.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of weaving or traveling salesman. Have had long experience in such positions and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1552.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weaving mill. Am a practical carder, spinner and weaver. Have had experience on hosiery and weaving yarns, single and ply. Will not consider anything under \$3,600. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1553.

WANT position as carder or carder and spinner or superintendent. Sober. Have been in card room 16 years. Can furnish every kind of references. Address No. 1554.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Age 36. Have had 11 years experience in cloth room, 4 years as second hand and 6 years as overseer. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1556.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have been on present job 4 years. Am experienced on fine yarns, also white and colored yarns, also combers. Address No. 1557.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning. Can furnish former em-

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ployers as references. Have had long experience in first-class mills. Address No. 1558.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Held last position 3 years and gave satisfaction. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1559.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner in large mill. Would prefer North Carolina. Am now employed and giving satisfaction, but desire promotion. Address No. 1560.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have held present position for two years and giving entire satisfaction. Long experience and satisfactory references. Address No. 1561.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or carder and spinner at not less than \$4.00. Age 28. Have had 8 years experience as overseer and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1563.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or carding and spinning. Have had long experience and can give best of references. Address No. 1564.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had 15 years experience in card room and was second hand for five years. Can furnish best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 1565.

WANT position as superintendent. Was formerly superintendent of a Southern mill but have been in New England for several years and desire to return to the South. Can furnish best of references from former employers. Address No. 1566.

WANT position as superintendent, but would accept position as carder and spinner in large mill. Am now employed but for good reasons desire to change. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1567.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or second hand in large room. Have had long experience and can give present and former employers as references. Address No. 1568.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving at not less than \$3.00 per day. Have had long experience and can give best of references from former employees. Address No. 1571.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had 14 years experience as superintendent and thoroughly understand all details connected with manufacture of cotton goods. Can give A-1 references. No. 1572.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Age 35. Married. Strictly sober. Have had 12 years experience as overseer on all kinds of goods and can furnish references from some of best references from some of best mills in the South. Address No. 1574.

WANT position as overseer of carding or superintendent of small yarn mill. Now employed as overseer of carding and giving satisfaction but desire to change. Experienced on combers and colored work. Good references. No. 1575.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Am young man, married and have good experience in large mills. Can come on short notice. First-class references. Address No. 1578.

WANT position as overseer of carding. For good reasons desire to change from present position. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 579.

WANT position as superintendent of either cloth or yarn mill. 35 years of age. Strictly sober, guarantee results. Can furnish best references. Would like to correspond with parties needing a man. Address No. 1582.

WANT position as chief engineer or master mechanic. Have had wide experience in and around cotton mills, steam and electric plants. 6 years as assistant and 9 years as chief engineer and master mechanic. Am now employed, but wish larger job. Best of references. Address No. 1583.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Am now employed. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine work. Can give present employers as references. Address No. 1584.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as night superintendent and giving satisfaction. Can furnish best of references from present employers. Will not accept anything less than \$4.00. Address No. 1585.

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Woonsocket Machine and Press Co.
- PUMPS**—
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Rumsey Pump Company.
Fraser-Purser Company.
- RAILROADS**—
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Southern Railway.
- RING SPINNING FRAMES**—
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
Saco Lowell Shops.
- RING TRAVELERS**—
American Supply Co.
U. S. Ring Traveler Co.
- ROLLS**—
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Metallic Drawing Roll Co.
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Graphite Lubricating Co.
- SEPARATORS**—
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- SEPTIC CLOSETS**—
Sanitary Engineering Co.
- SHUTTLES**—
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Draper Co.
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Union Shuttle Co.
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Bosson & Lane.
John P. Marston.
A. Klipstein & Co.
Thos. Leyland & Co.
Seydel Mfg. Co.
So. Dyestuff & Chemical Co.
Eureka Slasher Device Co.
- SOFTENERS—COTTON**—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Bosson & Lane.
- SOAPS**—
Seydel Mfg. Co.
New Brunswick Chemical Co.
- A. Klipstein & Co.**
Seydel Mfg. Co.
So. Dyestuff & Chemical Co.
- SPINDLES**—
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Draper Company.
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
- SPINNING RINGS**—
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Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.
Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.
- SPINDLE TAPE AND BANDING**—
American Textile Banding Co.
- SPOOLERS**—
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.
Draper Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- SPOT REMOVER COTTON**—
Masury-Young Co.
- STARCH**—
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Keever Starch Co.
- SPINNING FRAMES**—
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Seydel Mfg. Co.
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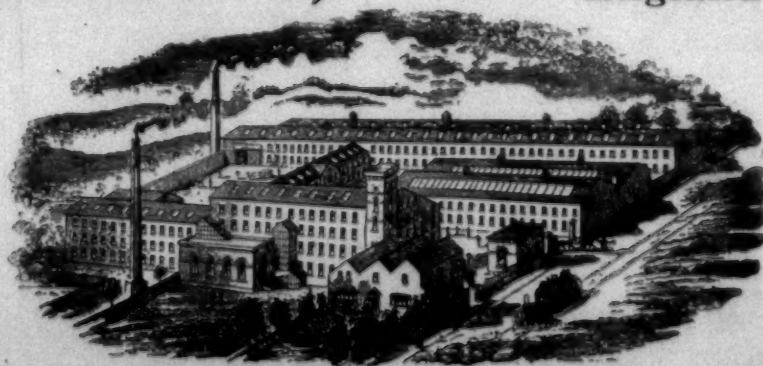
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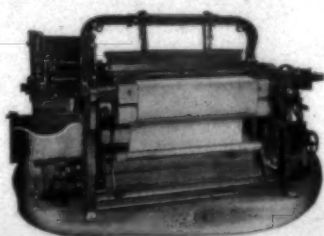
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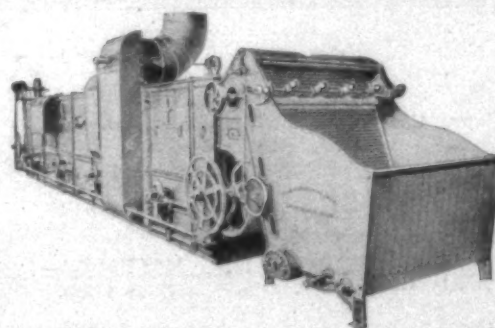
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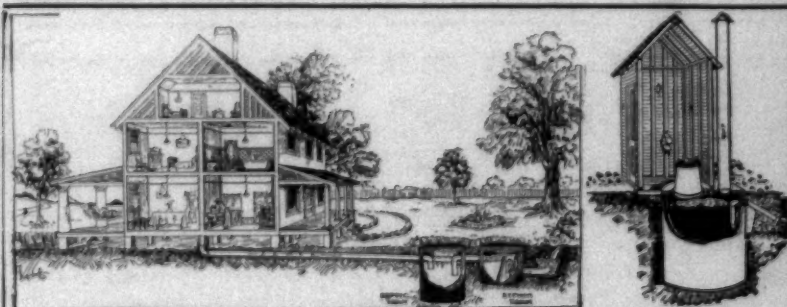
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